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DR. R. S. HODGES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."  
DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anemia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."  
MR. WM. BYRNE, 261 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a blood purifier."  
MR. W. W. MOYER, Tusculum, Ala., says: "I have been troubled from childhood with Impure Blood and eruptions on my face—two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure. I cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine."

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will practice in the courts of Mason and adjoining counties, the Superior Court and Court of Appeals. Special attention given to Collections and Real Estate. Court street, Mayville, Ky.

## REFUSING THEM GRAVES.

WHERE WILL THE EXECUTED ANARCHISTS BE BURIED?

The Directors of Waldheim Cemetery Discuss the Subject for Two Hours—The Conclusion Arrived at—Why the Anarchists were Strangled to Death.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The directors of Waldheim cemetery met yesterday afternoon, to consider the disposal of the five dead Anarchists. After a two hour discussion of the matter, the following was adopted:

"Resolved, By the board of directors of the Waldheim Cemetery company, that the corpses of no person who has been sentenced and executed by legal authority shall be allowed a burial place in the same cemetery, unless the lot wherein it is proposed to bury it shall have been owned by said deceased, or one of his near relatives by blood and the deed thereof recorded on the company's books prior to his sentence or execution. The board of directors may, by a majority vote of all the directors, grant exceptions from the foregoing, but its directions for the location of the proposed grave must be strictly obeyed."

Pursuant to this resolution a committee was appointed to confer with the representatives of the friends of the deceased looking to a location in the cemetery, should the friends decide to inter the remains in Waldheim.

Why All Were Strangled.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A singular, albeit, a plausible reason has been suggested by a physician explanatory of the fact that in the execution of Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fisher, the four condemned Anarchists, not one of the necks of the conspirators was found to be dislocated. It was believed now, it would appear, that the conviction prevailed that the men would be permitted to speak a farewell from the scaffold, as in fact they did. The necks were not, therefore, adjusted in the proper manner for the speedy execution of the men. The ball fell in character, neglected to finally adjust the neck rope after each of the men had spoken, which had been left relaxed expressly to permit of their words being clearly and distinctly heard.

Anarchist Resolution Snowed Under. FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 18.—At the convention of the Union Labor party of Wisconsin yesterday W. C. Bonien, of Milwaukee, offered a resolution which set forth "That it is a poor commentary on American liberty to see any one condemned to death or life imprisonment for being a mere social reformer, as was the case of the Chicago Anarchists," and "protesting against further interference on the part of public officers in curtailing our constitutional rights." The resolution was almost unanimously tabled, the convention not deeming it of a proper political nature to be endorsed.

New Jersey Anarchists.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—There are about five hundred Anarchists in this city, and the police are engaged in accurately locating them so as to be able to lay their hands on them promptly in case of trouble. The excise commissioners have withdrawn the license to hold Sunday meetings from the proprietor of the Anarchists' headquarters, the Arbeiter Zeitung, the Anarchists' organ in this city, in an editorial yesterday advised the authorities to prosecute and hang the leaders as the surest way of advancing the cause of Anarchy.

Switchmen and Brakemen Strike. HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 18.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock the switchmen employed in the Southern Pacific yards in this city went out on a strike, since which time the receiving of freight at the local depot and from connecting lines has been discontinued and all freight trains abandoned except through trains. All switch engines were ordered in the round house by the railroad officials and the fires put out at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. An order was issued to make up a train to go east. One of the road engines was ordered out and the train, consisting of five cars and a caboose, was coupled together by Trainmaster R. H. Innis. After the conductor had received train orders to leave, it was found that no brakemen were available.

An Unheard of Occurrence.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 18.—The Mail today publishes an account of the escape of a Dartmouth college professor in this city. Some time ago a daughter of one of the prominent families at the Highlands became acquainted with the professor while visiting Lebanon, N. H. Since then he has visited her at her home in this city, and a few evenings since, while making his usual call, the couple were surprised by the entrance of the professor's wife. The usual scene followed, and the woman went off into hysterics, necessitating the sending for a physician. Efforts have been made to keep the matter from the public.

What Jesse Grant is Doing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The Transcontinental Development company was incorporated yesterday, to obtain various concessions from the government of Mexico for mining purposes, railroad building and lands for exploration, colonization, etc. Its capital stock is \$100,000. Jesse R. Grant, the son of the late General Grant, is one of the incorporators and directors. Jesse Grant is now in San Francisco.

Obj-cting to Locomotive Smoke.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Henry V. Bemis, proprietor of the Richelieu, began a suit yesterday in the superior court against the Illinois Central Railroad company to recover \$25,000 damages alleged to have been caused by his hotel and business by the smoke from defendants' locomotives.

Sweden's Queen Gone Daft.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The queen of Sweden has become insane, and is residing in strict seclusion at the beautiful castle of Urukdale. The queen is the aunt of the duchess of Albany, being a sister of the princess of Waldeck-Pyrmont and of the dowager princess of Weid.

Death of an Irish Patriot.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—John J. Breslin, the well known Irish patriot, died at his home 145 Canal street this morning from Bright's disease. He was fifty-four years old.

## A L'KE CAPTAIN'S CRIME.

Indications That He Murdered His Mistress and Then Suicided.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—Capt. A. H. Mills, a well known vessel man, was found dead at his home in Jefferson avenue last evening. It is believed he committed suicide, but there are some indications of foul play. Later a new complication was added to the Mills case by the finding of the dead body of Mrs. Austin Rising, wife of the manager of Capt. Mills' tug line, in her bedroom in East Congress street, but a few blocks from the Mills residence. It has long been a matter of rumor that Capt. Mills was unduly familiar with his manager's wife.

Yesterday afternoon he telephoned to Mr. Rising that he wanted to see him about the tug and would meet him on the dock at 7 o'clock. This was about 4:30. Immediately afterwards the captain went to Mrs. Rising's residence. Shortly afterwards he was seen to rush out of the Rising residence and hasten towards home. About 5:30 Mr. Rising went home with a male companion and the two drank very freely of whiskey. Policeman Muldoon heard the noise looked through the blinds and saw Rising, after drinking, pick up a lamp and go into his wife's room. He came out immediately, and the two men, after taking another drink, went to Capt. Mills' residence.

Rising returned home about 10:30 and going into his wife's room for the first time, found her dead body. She lay on the bed with her head riddled with bullets and her blood and brains scattered over the floor and walls. He rushed out and shouted for help. Officer Muldoon came up and arrested Rising on suspicion of having killed his wife. Rising mortally had already set in, showing that she had been dead some hours.

It appears from the testimony of Capt. Stone, of the steam yacht Lella, that Mills had a quarrel with Mrs. Rising over some appointment which he professed to believe she had made with another man. Mills told Stone, whom he met on coming out of the house, that she would never keep the appointment, for he had torn her jacket up. The jacket was a valuable one and a present from Mills. It was found in the house last night torn in shreds. It would seem that Mills had killed his mistress and then gone home and shot himself.

Mrs. Rising's body has been taken to the morgue for an examination of the number and character of the wounds. Rising is confined in the police station, though the coroner believes him innocent of any knowledge of the crime.

## SON AVENGES HIS FATHER'S MURDER.

TEXARKANA, Tex., Nov. 18.—George W. Russell, the largest cotton planter in this section, was fatally wounded Wednesday evening by a negro at Garland City, Ark., twenty miles east of here. Russell's young son, Rube, who witnessed the attack, ran to a neighboring store, and grabbing a shotgun discharged both barrels into the negro, killing him on the spot. Russell has since died.

## The Crew Refused to Work.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 18.—A large full-rigged ship is anchored in a dangerous position near the chain landing, having probably been caught on a lee shore in a gale. The ship proves to be the Bridgewater, bound to St. John, N. B. Her crew refused to perform duty, and men from shore have contracted to take her out of her dangerous position.

## Arensford's Trial.

SHOOK CITY, Iowa, Nov. 18.—The state began taking testimony in the Arensford case yesterday. Seven witnesses were examined, the testimony, in the main, being the same as deduced at the former trial. The chief counsel for Arensford says that Fitzsimmons, a witness, who saw Haddock kill, will swear that Leavitt, the variety theater manager, fired the shot that killed Haddock. Heretofore Fitzsimmons has stated that while he saw the pistol flash, and the murderer and his victim, he declined to name the man who did the shooting.

## Refused to Be Arrested.

KNOXVILLE, Iowa, Nov. 18.—The sheriff of Marion county and the marshal of Pleasantville, went out to the residence of Lewis Reynolds, yesterday, a mile and a half southeast of Pleasantville, to arrest his son, John Reynolds, charged with forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses. The young man refused to be arrested, and drawing a pistol, shot himself in the forehead. He died instantly.

## Tillman C. Justice Hanged.

QANTON, Ga., Nov. 18.—Tillman C. Justice was hanged at Hiawasse, at noon today, in the presence of about seven hundred people. Justice was an illicit distiller and was sentenced to death for the murder of James B. Goddard, who had informed upon him. Justice was aged thirty and Goddard seventy-five years.

## Blown to Atoms by Natural Gas.

CARRY, O., Nov. 18.—Through carelessness last evening, the house occupied by Rev. Wright was blown to atoms. Explosion of natural gas. Nobody at home.

## Hawaiian News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—The steamer Belgic, which arrived from China and Japan yesterday, touched at Honolulu, and brings advice in regard to the opening of the Hawaiian legislature. King Kalakaua made a brief address in opening the session, in which he referred to needed reforms, and concluded as follows: "I take great pleasure in informing you that the treaty of reciprocity with the United States has been definitely extended for seven years, upon terms the same as those in the original treaty, with the addition of a clause granting to National vessels of the United States the exclusive privilege of entering Pearl river harbor, and establishing there coaling and repair stations. This has been done after mature consideration and interchange between my government and that of the United States of the interpretation of said clause, whereby it is agreed and understood it does not cede any territory or part with or impair any right of sovereignty or jurisdiction on the part of the Hawaiian Kingdom, and that such privilege is coterminous with the treaty. I regard this as one of the most important events of my reign, and sincerely believe it will re-establish the commercial progress and prosperity which began with the reciprocity treaty."

## REPORT OF THE TREASURY

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF TREASURER JAMES W. HYATT.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government the Past Year Compared with the Previous Year. Other Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The annual report of Mr. James W. Hyatt, treasurer of the United States, shows that the revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were \$71,433,277, and the ordinary expenditures \$261,932,179, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being \$105,471,697.



JAMES W. HYATT.

As compared with the previous year the receipts increased \$31,968,559, the expenditures \$55,449,041, and the surplus revenues \$5,514,539. There was an increase in every item of revenue, the largest being in the receipts for customs.

The largest increase in the expenditures was on account of Indians and pensions, and the largest decrease on account of interest on the public debt. The receipts of the postoffice department amounted to \$51,752,347 and the expenditures to \$53,583,835. The revenues, exclusive of deficiency appropriations, increased \$3,511,495 and the expenditures \$2,901,249. The amount drawn from the treasury to make good the deficiencies in the postal revenue was \$3,969,135, as against \$3,714,423 in 1886.

The operations of the year involve the redemption of \$127,911,950 in United States bonds, of which \$47,594,300 was on account of the sinking fund, the issue of nearly 600,000 drafts and checks, the redemption of upward of \$193,000,000 in United States paper currency and National bank notes, and the handling of \$192,000,000 in United States bonds deposited or withdrawn by National banks.

The shipments of legal tenders and silver certificates of small denominations, together with the increase in the circulation of silver coins, during the fiscal year ended September 30, amounted to upward of \$149,000,000, while in addition several million dollars in small gold coins have been drawn into circulation.

Under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1874, certificates of deposit amounting to \$34,900,000 were issued during the fiscal year for United States notes lodged in the treasury. The redemptions in the same period were \$43,591,000. There remained outstanding June 30, only \$9,620,000, which is the least amount shown at the end of any fiscal year since the issue began.

There were no gold certificates issued during the year. The redemptions amounted to \$4,687,428.

The silver certificates outstanding at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$145,445,150, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in twelve months. The amount in the treasury fell off in the same period from nearly \$98,000,000 to \$3,425,133, while the increase in the actual circulation was a little more than \$54,000,000.

The coinage of standard silver dollars for the fiscal year was \$33,316,331, an increase of \$3,377,926 over 1886. On October 31 the treasury held \$14,175,533, and there were \$62,540,625 in circulation.

Between June 30, 1886, and October 31, 1887, the fractional silver coin in the treasury decreased from \$24,904,691 to \$34,468,137, and the minor coin from \$377,814 to \$51,400.

Between the end of the fiscal year and October 31, the number of depository banks was increased from two hundred to two hundred and twenty. At the latter date the treasury held bonds of the market value of \$1,048,326, to secure \$31,767,478 of public moneys on deposit with these institutions, an increase of over \$9,000,000 in the market value of bonds held, and of a little more than \$9,000,000 in moneys secured for the period. The receipts of public funds by the banks during the year were \$128,482,769, making the aggregate from the beginning of the system little short of \$4,500,000,000. There was a decrease of \$54,208,300 during the year in bonds held to secure the circulation of National banks, leaving on deposit \$191,934,700, against which there was outstanding \$160,625,658 in National bank notes.

## Carlisle and Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Ex-Speaker Carlisle has sounded the keynote of the administration's revenue reduction plan. It is for a compromise. He says: "The amount of the proposed reduction should not exceed \$70,000,000. In reaching this from forty-five to fifty millions should be taken from customs duty by increasing the free list by adding raw materials and reduction on such articles as come in general use among the great masses of people. If this can be secured we should favor taking the tax off manufactured tobacco to the extent of \$30,000,000, leaving it on cigars and cigarettes. That, with reduction on customs, would make up the required sum. Unless the protectionists will concede this as a fair compromise, I will oppose taking any of the tax off tobacco."

In regard to the proposition to make a reduction on sugar to the amount of \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000, and on whisky to fifty or sixty cents a gallon, he is not disposed to agree to any change in the existing rates. He adds significantly: "The president and secretary desire that whatever is done in the way of tariff and revenue legislation should be done as speedily as possible, in order to relieve the treasury of its surplus and to prevent its further accumulation. There is complete harmony between the president, the secretary of the treasury and myself as to the proposed features of the reduction and the methods of accomplishing it."

## Chamberlain and Tupper.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The British minister accompanied Messrs. Chamberlain and Tupper to the state department to-day, where they were formally presented to Secretary P. The remainder of the

day was spent in calls of ceremony upon other cabinet officers and officials. Tomorrow the British representatives will be introduced to the president, and on Monday a meeting will be held to arrange preliminaries and decide upon the forms of proceedings. It is probable that the proceedings will be conducted behind closed doors, in the presence only of six conferees and without other formality than reducing to writing such formal agreements as may be reached.

## THE CZAR IN BERLIN.

Russia's Ruler Meets the German Emperor—Other Foreign News.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The czar arrived here this morning and was met by the court officials appointed to receive him. He was received on his arrival at 10:40 this morning with great ceremony and display. A guard of honor, bearing the imperial colors, met him at the depot, and the Alexander regiment was drawn up in position at the Altona station. One company of guards with imperial colors and a company of the Alexander regiment, with its colors, were drawn up in front of the Russian embassy.

Prince William went to Wittenburg this morning, to meet the czar and escorted him to Berlin. At the depot were the Royal Prussian princes, Count Von Moltke, numerous generals, and the Berlin and Potsdam garrisons. Prince William and the other royal princes and Count Von Moltke accompanied the czar, as he passed in front of the guard of honor at the depot. At 11 o'clock Emperor William left the palace and started for the Russian embassy, where many general officers and non-commissioned officers reported themselves to act as orderlies. Here the emperor dressed in the Russian uniform and wearing Russian orders, awaited the czar, who with Prince William, soon arrived in an open carriage, drawn by four horses.

Both were in the Russian uniform. The czarina and Princess William followed in another carriage, dense crowds lined the streets along the route and much enthusiasm was manifested. Upon arriving at the embassy, the czar was received by the guard of honor, which represented the three flags of Germany, Prussia and Russia. The reception was accorded him as colonel of the Alexander regiment. Emperor William greeted the czar upon his entering the embassy with the greatest cordiality, and welcomed him to Berlin. The czar said that he had intended to first visit the emperor, but that the latter had anticipated him.

Emperor William remained for about three-quarters of an hour at the Russian embassy and then amid the most enthusiastic cheering returned to the palace. Shortly afterwards the czar accompanied by General Werder, returned the emperor's visit. The czar remained for a half hour at the palace. He then returned to the Russian embassy where he was afterwards visited by the princes who are staying in Berlin. The czar is in excellent health. The children of the czar remained in the train at the depot during the ceremonies of the reception. After the interview was concluded the emperor appeared at the window of the palace and was wildly cheered by the populace.

## His Health Slowly Improving.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Parnell writes today from Hastings to the Cable News office and says that his health is slowly but steadily improving. He says that he does not intend to speak during the recess, the physicians having advised him to avoid exposure to chills and all undue exertion. He is now staying at Hastings, where he says he intends wintering, unless severe weather compels his retirement to Egypt.

## The Government's Action Illegal.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Mr. Gladstone writes a letter that is just published, in which he says that the shooting affray at Mitchellstown and the arrest of the Wilfred Blunt are not connected with the coercion law, and therefore the government's action in regard to these events are illegal.

## Special Constables Hard to Get.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—There is thus far rather a poor response to Sir Charles Warren's appeal for special constabulary, and the work of enrolling proceeds slowly.

## HEER MOST IN COURT.

A Day Fixed for His Trial and the Anarchist Released on Bond.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The court room of part one of the general sessions was crowded to-day with people who were curious to get a glimpse of the Anarchist leader, Herr Most. At 10:30 Most was taken from police headquarters by Inspector Byrne, and reached the court a little before 11 o'clock. His grizzled beard gave him a fierce look, and as he sat at the bar beside his counsel, Mr. Howe, he attracted considerable attention. Before the proceedings opened he had a vigorous discussion with his lawyer. Most appeared very unconcerned and appeared as though being tried for seditious utterances was an every day occurrence. Judge Cowing took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock.

The proceedings were delayed somewhat by the tardiness of the district attorney. On his arrival he called the case of Most and asked that a day be set for his trial and that the bail be fixed at \$3,500. Most, he said, was convicted of the same offense once before, and was a persistent violator of the law. Most's counsel objected to such large bail and said that he thought \$500 sufficient. His client, he said, knew that proceedings had begun against him, and that he was liable to be arrested for his Saturday night utterances, yet he did not run away.

Judge Cowing thought that \$1,500 bail would be sufficient, at which \$1,500 bail was finally fixed. November 23 was fixed as the day for the trial of the case. A Mrs. Hoffman, residing at 62 East Seventh street, who said her husband was a physician, went on the bond. She swore she was worth property to the value of \$20,000. To a reporter of the United Press she said that although her husband and herself had taken no active part in Anarchists' plots they were both heartily in sympathy with the doctrine advocated by them.

OAKLAND, Iowa, Nov. 18.—The neighborhood of Dennison is excited over the elopement of Mrs. Henry Bloomsdale, the wife of a prominent farmer, with a negro named Davidson, who was working for Mr. Bloomsdale. The woman was well connected and had all the comforts of life. She left three small children.